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USSR-LIBYA:

Results of Summit

The Soviets rolled out the red carpet for Libyan leader Qadhafi, whose first visit since 1981 ended yesterday, but they apparently gave him little of substance and continue to maintain a certain distance from him.

The two sides signed a long-term program for economic and scientific cooperation, a protocol on "political consultation," and a consular agreement. There was no mention in Soviet or Libyan media coverage of a friendship treaty, an arms deal, or agreements on nuclear power and oil sales—all of which Qadhafi desired,

In the Libyan version of a "joint statement" issued yesterday, both sides condemned US military, economic, and media provocations against Libya. The Soviets expressed their full support for Libya "in all the measures it takes" to defend its independence, land, and territorial waters

The statement contained no characterization of the talks between Qadhafi and General Secretary Gorbachev and stated the leaders had similar views on most international issues. It condemned the US diversion of the Egyptian airliner as "state terrorism," and it denounced "unilateral capitulatory deals" on the Arab-Israeli question, but it made no mention of the Soviet plan for an international conference on the issue, which Gorbachev had plugged in his dinner speech Friday.

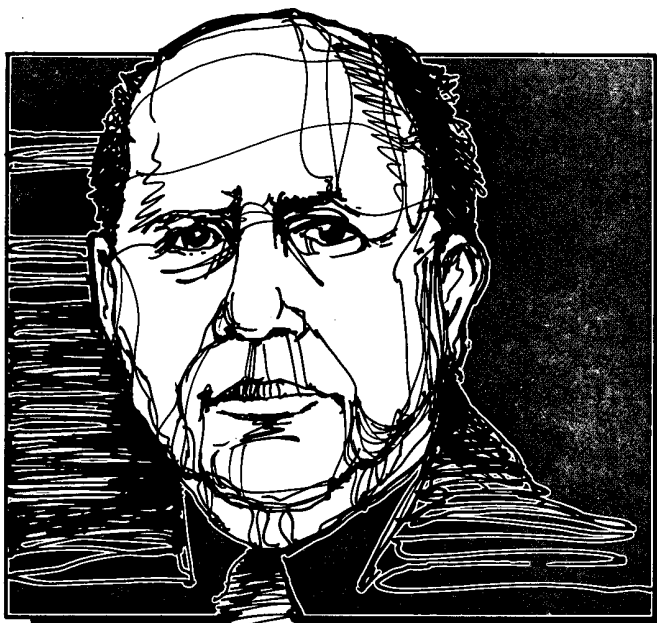
Western and Arab journalists told US Embassy officers in Moscow that Gorbachev berated Qadhafi during their private meeting for transferring Soviet arms to Iran. Qadhafi sidestepped questions on the issue and on the absence of a friendship treaty during his solo press conference yesterday. He noted that peace in the Middle East will be impossible to achieve as long as Israel continues to exist.

Comment: The lack of the customary characterization of the talks in the statement suggests the discussions were contentious. Libyan arms shipments, the Arab-Israeli peace process, and Moscow's unwillingness to extend Qadhafi any security commitments probably were the main areas of differences. Gorbachev's failure to join Qadhafi in the press conference underlined Moscow's desire not to appear too close to the unpredictable Libyan.

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Nikolay Vladimirovich Talyzin

At 56 was youngest of 10 deputy premiers and had held that post since October 1980 . . . as Soviet Permanent Representative to Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, worked closely with Ryzhkov before latter became Premier . . . may be Ryzhkov protege . . . may also have had ties to Andropov . . . satellite communications expert . . . Minister of Communications from 1975 to 1980.

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